Wool, raw and washed; artificial wool (see Shoddy); wool waste; sheep fleeces; woollen yarns and woollen mixed yarns; woollen blankets and blanket material; woollen or half-woollen goods; flannel (except cotton flannel) and underwear made therefrom. (See also Military cloth.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition of the export of woollen and half-woollen goods is not to be applied to goods in the piece except in the case of those specially named, *e.g.*, flannel, military cloth, and woollen blanket material.

Half-wool Jaeger cloth or flannel comes under the prohibition applying to flannel.

Mohair or angora wool, camel hair, and alpaca hair are regarded as wool for the purpose of the export prohibitions.

Carpets (*loopers en tapijtem*) do not come under the prohibition of export.

Articles of woollen flannel other than underware fall under the prohibition of the export of woollen goods.

Woollen and half-woollen rags.

Yarns:—see under Cotton, Jute, Hemp, Linen, Wool.

Zinc sheets; zinc, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which zinc does not form a main component part).

The Royal Decree of the 25th June, 1915, which imposed this prohibition, empowered the Minister of Finance to decide, if necessary, whether zinc constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th June, 1916, zinc ashes, which, as a rule, contain a considerable percentage of metallic zinc, fall under the prohibition.

ITALY.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

February 16, 1916.

The list printed on pages 423-433 is based on the list annexed to an Italian Royal Decree of the 2nd January, 1916 (published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 21st January), giving a complete list of articles prohibited to be exported from Italy in virtue of Royal Decrees, etc., issued before that date.

NOTES.

(1) *Re-exportation.*—The prohibition of exportation covers re-exportation from warehouse or in discharge of "temporary admission" permits.—*Decree of August 6, 1914.*

(2) *Transit.*—Merchandise, the exportation of which is prohibited, cannot be re-exported to foreign countries under process of transit or transhipment if it has arrived in an Italian port with bills of lading indicating Italy as the original destination, or if there is no clear indication of destination. For this purpose, consignments provided with bills of lading "to order," not indicating by name a foreign (non-Italian) destination, and those having only bills of lading "to bearer," will be considered as destined for the internal use of the State (*i.e.*, in Italy).—*Decree of November 13, 1914.*

(3) A Royal Decree of the 1st August, 1914, provided that *exceptions* to the prohibitions of export may be made by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the President of the Council of Ministers and of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, and a further Decree of the 24th November 1914, established a Consultative Committee at the Ministry of Finance, one of the functions of which is to report on such applications for exemptions from prohibitions of exportation as may be submitted for their examination by the Ministry of Finance.

In virtue of a decree of the 15th September 1915, when goods which are, in principle, prohibited to be exported are allowed to be exported under license, a special "concession" tax is levied. Details respecting this tax are given in the notice on pages 47—48 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October.

(4) (*a*) *Exportation to Italian Colonies.*—According to an official communique published in the Italian press on the 14th December, 1915, the Ministry of Finance has empowered Italian Customs authorities to allow the exportation of all goods (except naphthalene and building wood) to Italian Colonies, without special Ministerial sanction. The same applies to oils in general, subject to the necessary *nulla osta* being obtained from the competent

maritime authorities. The transit of all such goods may only be effected on vessels of the Italian subventioned lines.

(*b*) *Exportation to Switzerland.*—By a special agreement with Switzerland, dated the 8th May 1915, the Italian Government permit the exportation to Switzerland, for consumption therein of the following articles, *viz.*:—(a) *slaughtered livestock*, 400 head per month; (b) *pigs*, 1,200 per month; (c) *salt meat* (*salami*), *including hams*, up to 110,000 kilog. per month; (d) *geese, turkeys, ducks, pigeons, poultry, woodcocks, game*, up to 100,000 kilog. per month; (e) *fresh fish* (to any quantity); (f) *preserved fish*, 10,000 kilog. per month; (g) *preserves of fruit and vegetables* 10,000 kilog. per month; (h) *preserves of tomatoes* (to any quantity); (i) *herbs and kitchen-garden plants* (to any quantity); (j) *tanning extracts*, 50,000 kilog. per month; (k) *oakbark*, up to 10,000 kilog. per month; (l) *iron pyrites*, 3,000 metric tons per month; (m) *eggs*, 200,000 kilog. per month; (n) *coffee* (to any quantity); (o) *rice chaff*, 100,000 kilog. per month; (p) *hemp* (in quantities to be fixed).

(5) *Liquid fuels: Transport by Sea, etc.*—A Decree of the Lieutenant-General, dated the 18th July, 1915, lays down regulations governing the transport of liquid fuels by sea, and providing for Government supervision in respect of stocks of such materials.

Article 1 of the Decree prohibited until further notice the carriage from the ports, roadsteads, and territorial waters of Italy, of the Italian Colonies, and of the territories occupied by Italy, in any ship, boat, steamer, or other craft, under any flag, of the following goods, however prepared or packed, *viz.*, vegetable oils, animal oils, crude and distilled mineral oils, naphtha, petroleum of all kinds, benzine (petrol) nitro-benzine, alcohol, and, in general, all essences (*essenze*) capable of being used in motors. No restriction, however, is imposed on the exportation of vegetable oils, so far as such export had been duly authorised in accordance with the regulations in force.

Certain modifications of this general prohibition are provided for in Articles 2 and 3 (coastwise carriage, replenishing of stocks in Colonies; etc.).

Articles 4-7 of the Decree deal with the measures taken to obtain information as to stocks of liquid fuel, and the measures of surveillance in respect of such stocks.

Accumulators, electric.
Acetanilide.
Acetates.
Acetone.
Acetylene.
Acids:—acetic acid (and anhydride), acetylsalicylic (aspirine), benzoic acid (and anhydride), boric, butyric, carbolic (phenic), carbonic, chromic, citric, fatty acids, gallic, hydrobromic, hydrochloric, lactic, margaric, nitric, nitrous, oleic, oxalic phosphoric, picric, pyrogallic, pyroligneous, salicylic, sulphuric acid (and anhydride), sulphurous acid (and anhydride), stearic, tannic, tartaric, thymic acid (thymol), tribromophenic (bromol), valerianic; aqua fortis, aqua regia; antimonious anhydride.
Aconite, its preparations and alkaloids.
Adrenaline.
Aeroplanes and hydroplanes, their parts and accessories; aerostates and dirigibles, their parts and accessories.
Agave (fibre).
Airol (iodic thymol).
Albumen.
Alcohol (ethyl, amyl, methyl), even if crude; fusel oil, medicinal alcoholates and alcoholites.
Aldehyde (ethylic, formic, and cumaric).
Alfa (fibres).
Alipine.
Alizarine, artificial and natural.
Alkaloids; arseniates and other salts of alkaloids
Alloys of metals, in lumps, sheets, tubes, plates, wire, etc.; manufactures of metal alloys, and articles with parts composed thereof.
Alloes (fibre and juice (sap).)
Alums:—ammonia alum, chrome alume, ferro-potassic alum, and any other kind.
Alumina, pure, anhydrous, hydrated.
Aluminium salts, including aluminate of potash or soda.
Aluminium and alloys thereof with copper, crude, in lumps, "piastre fuse," wire, pigs, sheets, plates, tubes, and rods; manufactures of aluminium, and articles with parts of aluminium.

Alumnol.
Amalgam.
Ambroin; manufactures of ambroin.
Ammonia and its compounds; ammoniacal salts, even if calcined; ammonical waters; ammoniacal wastes from the manufacture of gas.
Amyl alcohol, fusel oil; butyrate of amyl; amyline.
Analgene.
Anchors of iron or steel.
Ancusa and ancusine.
Anethol.
Aniline and its salts; colouring substances containing aniline colours or salts.
Animals—bovine, ovine, caprine, equine, porcine; buffaloes.
Antimony, crude and in the metallic state, and its alloys, including antifriction alloys; antimony salts.
Antiseptol; antiseptics.
Apatites.
Apiol.
Aparatus:—orthopedic apparatus; diving apparatus; apparatus of any kind and for any industrial use, made wholly or in part of materials of which the export is prohibited; scientific apparatus of any kind, including telephone, telegraph and radio-telegraphic apparatus, their detached parts and accessories. See also headings for implements, instruments, etc.).
Arachides or earthnuts.
Argentin or argentan (alloy).
Aristol.
Arms (side-arms or fire-arms) of any kind and of any material, their parts and accessories; gun carriages; arms and instruments of war of all kinds, their parts and accessories; sights for canon, rifles, and any other fire-arms; raw materials of all kinds for the manufacture of any kind of arms, of explosives, and of munitions of war.
Arseniates of alkaloids, of bismuth, of mercury, of potassium, of sodium, and other unspecified arseniates; arsenites.
Arsenic and its compounds.
Artificial (chemical) manures.
Asbestos, even in powder; wastes from asbestos manufactures suitable for use as raw asbestos; manufactures of asbestos, or articles into the composition of which asbestos enters, even in part.
Ashes of pyrites; Varech ashes and the like.
Asphalt or Palestine pitch. (See also Bitumens, etc.)
Assafœtida.
Atropine sulphate.
Bacon, lard, etc.
Balata.
Balsams, natural, artificial, medicinal, and the like.
Barbed fencing wire.
Bark (oak). (See also under Dyning materials, Medicinal wares, etc.).

As regards the export of oak bark to Switzerland. *See* Note 4 (*b*) pages 1 and 2.

Barrels (*botti barili*), even knocked-down, new or old; staves for barrels.
Baryta, anhydrous, caustic, hydrated, and oxygenated; baryta white.
Barytine.
Bauxite.
Beer; wastes from the manufacture of beer.
Beetroots, fresh, dry, or roasted; beetroots wastes; beetroot pulp, fresh, dry, or prepared.
Belladonna, its preparation and alkaloids.
Benzine (petrol); benzol; benziline; benzonaphthol? benzoates.
Bicycles and tricycles, their parts and accessories.
Binoculars, telescope, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.
Biscuits (tea); ships' buscuit.
Bismuth (metal) and bismuth salts (including naphtholate of bismuth); bismuth white.
Bitumens, fluid, semi-fluid, and solid; bituminous stone; bituminous or pitchy wastes from the distillation of mineral oils.
Bladders (see under Indestines).
Blankets, etc., (*coperte*) of cotton, wool, flock wool, and hair.
Blende.

Boilers for steam engines and for other uses,
Bone, horn, and similar materials, raw, wastes of such materials; bone dust and bone ash.
Boots and shoes of all kinds and of any material; wooden shoes (*zoccoli*).
Boot and shoe polishes of all kinds.
Borax and boracite; borates; "boro;" borol; borosodiumcalcite: boric acid.
Bottles (*bombole*) for liquids and for compressed gases.
Bran of cereals and grain.
Brass and brass wares (see under Copper).
Bread of wheat and other cereals.
Brillantine for dressing tissues.
Briquettes for fuel, of any material.
Bristles.
Bromine; bromo-camphor; bromoform; bromol; bromates and bromides.
Bronze and bronze wares (see under Copper); aluminium bronze.
Buffaloes.
Butters (fats):—natural and artificial butter; cocoa butter; cocos butter; "dica" butter; illipe butter; palm butter; nutmeg butter.
Butyrates of amyl, of ethyl, of methyl; butyric acid.

Cables, cords, or wires for electricity, telegraphy, or telephony; ships' cables (hawsers) of any materials.
Cacodylate of sodium, and cacodylic derivatives.
Cadmium.
Calamine; calamite, natural.
Calcium bichromate; calcium carbide; calcium cyanamide.
Callipers and stamps for cartridges and projectiles.
Camphor.
Candles, and waste of candles; torches.
Canes, rushes, and osiers.
"Canfine."
Cantharides and its preparations.
Caps, explosive.
Capers.
Capsicum, oleo resin.
Caramel.
Carbonates.
Carbon tetrachloride; carbon sulphite.
Carbons for electric ovens, for electrodes, for industrial use, for electric lamps, for electric batteries, for brushes for dynamo-electric machines, and for other uses.
Cardboards, including asbestos board and tarred board; cardboard manufactures.
Carob beans.
Carts, ordinary, for road use, their parts and accessories. (See also Vehicles.)
Cartridges, loaded or empty; cartridge cases; cartridge pouches.
Cascara sagrada.
Caseine.
Cassia in pulp; cassia fistula, in the pod or not; cassia lignea.
Cassiterite.
Castoreum.
Cattle (bovine animals.)
Cattle feeding products of all kinds.
"Cattù di Laval."
Caviar.
Celloidine.
Celluloid, rough, in sheets, threads, rods, sticks, tubes, cuttings, waste, etc.
Cellulose.
Cement; manufactures of cement.
Cereals; offals from the milling of cereals (bran, etc.); refuse (*mondiglia*) of cereals. (See also Flour, etc.)
Ceresine.
Cerium.
Ceruse.
Chaff of cereals.
Chalk, prepared, ground, or calcined.
Charcoal (wood).
Cheese.

Chemical products in the composition of which prohibited materials enter, or which are prepared in any way by means of such materials.

Chestnuts, fresh or dried.

No further licenses can at present be granted for the exportation of chestnuts. [30-10-15.]

Chicory (root), fresh or dry; chicory, fresh, dry, or prepared.

Chloral; chloroform.

Chlorides and bichlorides; chlorine; chlorates; hydrochlorates; chlorites: perchlorates; perchlorites.

Chocolate.

Chrome; chrome salts (including chromates, chromites, and ferro-chromates).

Chronometers.

Cinnabar, natural; cinnabar of antimony and of chrome.

Cinnamon.

Citrates, including effervescing citrate of magnesia; citric acid.

Clocks, etc., (*orologio*), with cases of precious metal.

Clove stems.

Coal, anthracite, peat, coke, lignite, boghead; coal and other briquettes; coal wastes.

Cobalt; cobalt salts.

Coca and its preparations.

Cochineal.

Cocoa in the bean, broken, ground, in paste, in powder; cocoa refuse.

Coconuts and palmnuts; copra.

Coffee and coffee substitutes; coffee extract.

The exportation of coffee lying in free deposit has been authorised up to 15 per cent of the amounts now stored, and to 50 per cent of any future quantities deposited.—(*October* 23, 1914.)

As regards the exportation of coffee to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 *(b)* on page 423.

Coins of silver, gold, copper, or nickel.

Colcothar.

Colladine.

Collodion.

Colophany.

Colours of all kinds; colouring extracts, liquid or solid. (See also Dyes, etc.)

Copra.

Copper in lumps, rosettes, sheets, ingots, tubes, etc.; brass in lumps, ingots, sheets, wire, etc., bronze; manufactures of copper, brass, or bronze, and articles with parts composed of these metals.

Copper salts, including copper iodide, copper sulphate, and cupreous preparations; copper ashes.

Cordage, cords, twine, and pack thread: cordage wastes.

Cork; cork wastes; manufactures of cork and of cork dust; bricks of cork residue.

Corundum, natural and artificial.

Cotton, raw; cotton waste; fulminating cotton; absorbent cotton in wadding or prepared with antiseptics for dressing wounds; cotton yarns, tissues, manufactures.

Creolin: creosote.

Cresol and its preparations.

Cutch.

Cryolite.

Cuirasses.

Cyanides, ferrocyanides.

Degras.

Dermatol; dermol.

Detonators.

Dextrine.

Diamonds, rough, for industrial use; diamond dies.

The Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs state that no exception to the prohibition of the export of rough diamonds for industrial use, even as regards the exportation of articles made therewith, will be granted to the countries with which Great Britain is at war. [30-1-16. C. 4834.]

Digitaline.

Disinfectants.

Dyeing materials:—parts of plants for use in dyeing or tanning, such as barks, berries, flowers, fruits, grasses, husks (shells), leaves, lichens, roots, seeds, styles, woods; wastes from extracts of dyewoods or other dyeing materials still suitable for use in dyeing. (See also Colours.)

Dynamite.

Earths, infusorial; salts of rare earths.

Ebonite in lumps, rods, plates, etc.; manufactures of ebonite and articles with parts of ebonite.

Eggs of poultry; eggs of fish; egg white and egg yolk, dried or liquid.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome reported on the 9th October, 1915, that the Italian Government have agreed to allow, in principle, the export of eggs to the United Kingdom, subject to local (Italian) requirements. Applications from Italian exporters for export licenses, which are supported by His Majesty's Embassy at Rome, will therefore be favourably considered by the Italian Government.

As regards the exportation of eggs to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 *(b)* on page 423.

Electrical transformers, their parts and accessories; electric cables, etc., (see Cables).

Elithuritane.

Elmithol.

Emery in powder. (See also Grindstones.)

Emetic.

Emetine and its salts.

Equipment and apparatus for marine and aerial navigation; military equipment of all kinds and (in general) everything which can, without manipulation, serve as military or naval armament.

Ergotine.

Eringo (heads and roots).

Esalgine.

Esparto (fibre); manufactures of esparto.

Ethers.

Eucaine.

Eudossine.

Europhen.

Explosive products of all kinds, explosive salts; raw materials of all kinds for making explosives.

Extracts (*sughi*) of meat, of fish, and of vegetables, for use as condiments.

Fats (greases):—animal fats of all kinds; mineral greases; vegetable fats and resin fats; cart and engine grease. (See also Butters, etc.)

Feculæ.

Ferments.

"Ferrugine" (metal filings.)

Fibres:—aloe fibre, agave fibre, alfa fibre, esparto fibre, coconut fibre, tagal fibre; wastes, yarns, tissues, manufactures of unspecified vegetable textile fibres.

Fire-lighting compounds.

Fish, fresh, dried, salted, smoked, or prepared or preserved in any way; eels, fresh or preserved in any way:

As regards the exportation of fresh and preserved fish to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 (*b*) on page 423.

Flex; flax waste. (For manufactures, see under Linen.)

Flour and meal of cereals, grain, pulse, chestnuts, etc., for use as food for men or for animals.

Fluosilicates; fluosalates.

Foodstuffs, preserved, prepared with prohibited articles or containing such articles in any proportion; products of all kinds for human food.

As regards the exportation of certain foodstuffs to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 (*b*) on page 423.

Forage of all kinds; forage cakes.

Forges, protable.

Formalin and formaldehyde; formates.

Fruits of all kinds, fresh, dried, or preserved in any way, including oleaginous fruits; fruit juices, however prepared,

NOTE.—The following fruits are specified by name in the list, *viz.*: dried China oranges; fresh or dried dates; dried figs; fresh or dried grapes; tamarinds; candied fruits; acid fruits (even if in brine) and derivatives thereof.

Fulmicotton and fulminates.

Furniture.

Galena.

Gallates; gallic acid.

Gambier.

Garlic.

Gelatine:—alimentary gelatine; explosive gelatine.

Gentian and its preparations.
Ginger.
Gloves; of wool and felt, for military use.
Glucose.
Glues:—starch glues, gluten glue, and vegetable glue; "naval" glue; fish glue (real or artificial).
Glutine.
Glycerine.
Glycerophosphates; glycerolates.
Goats (caprine animals).
Gold, crude, in leaves, powder, ingots, drawn into wire, etc.; manufactures of gold and articles with parts and accessories of gold; goldsmiths' dross and sweepings.
Gold salts.
Grapes (see Fruits); grape residue.
Graphite, natural, artificial, and products with graphite basis such as "oildag," "aquadag," "waterdag," etc.; graphite wares.

The exportation of graphite will be permitted when the usual application is made and the Italian Government is satisfied that the graphite will not be re-exported. [12-6-15.]

Greases (see Fats).
Grindery.
Grindstones, including those of emery and carborundum.
Guiacol.
Gums.
Guttapercha (see under Rubber).
Hæmatine.
Hæmatite, crude.
Hair of all kinds; yarns, tissues, manufactures of hair.
Harness of beasts of burden and draught animals.
Hay, straw, forage.
Heath twigs.
Helmets for military use, including pith helmets for colonial troops.
Hemp and hemp waste; yarns, tissues, manufactures of hemp.

A notification respecting the scheme for dealing with applications for licenses to ship hemp from Italy to the United Kingdom was published in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October, 1915 (page 22).

As regards the exportation of hemp to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 (*b*) on page 423.

Henbane and its preparations.
Herbs (*erbe*), medicinal and comestible.
Hides and skins (not furskins), crude, fresh, or dry; hides and skins tanned with the hair (excluding fine furskins), and manufactures thereof; hides and skins tanned without the hair, and manufactures thereof, and articles with parts of skin; unmanufactured common furskins; varnished hides and skins; wastes of tanned hides and skins suitable for any use.

The Italian Government have agreed to release, for the benefit of the War Office, a certain number of heavy Italian hides per week required for the production of boot soles for army boots, in return for the option given to the Italian Government on dacca kips under 8 lb. in weight from India and the United Kingdom. (*See* the notice on page 386 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th February 1916.)

Honey.
Hops.
Horn, bone, and similar materials, raw; wastes of such materials.
Horses, asses, mules.
Horsehair and manufactures thereof (including tissues).
Horseshoes and shoeing material.
Hunting equipment.
Husks—of cocoa, of oak (bark), of almonds, of nuts, etc.; husks of rice and of any other cereals.
Hydrastis canadensis.
Hydrates; hydrochlorates; medicinal hydrolates; hydroxides; hydrosulphates.
Hydroquinone.
Hypochlorites; hypophosphites; hyposulphites.
Inchthyol.
Implements and tools, ordinary for agricultural or industrial use.
Indigo, natural and synthetic.
Inks.

Insecticide powder.
Instruments and tools for arts and crafts; scientific, optical, mathematical, chemical, physical, surgical, astronomical, nautical, electro-technical, and precision instruments, instruments of observation, etc., instruments for sanitary and medicinal use of any kind and of any material.
Insulating or lubricating cords.
Intestines and bladders, fresh, salted, dried, or prepared in strings for surgical use.
Iodine; iodides and bi-iodides; iodates; iodoform; iodol.
Ipecacuanha.
Iron and steel, rolled, forged, drawn into wire, and tubes; electrolytic iron; crude iron and steel in pigs, ingots, or slabs; steel in the form of springs, etc.; iron rails for railways and tramways; cast iron in castings, rough or worked in any way; cast iron in slabs and scrap; manufactures of iron or steel and articles with parts of these metals; tinplate; manufactures of tinned, galvanised, or leaded iron plates.

According to Italian excise regulations, metallic iron alloys include ferromanganese containing more than 30 per cent of manganese, ferrosilicon-manganese containing more than 30 per cent of silicon and manganese together, ferro-aluminium, containing more than 10 per cent of aluminium, ferrochrome containing more than 10 per cent of chrome, ferrosilicon containing more than 4 per cent of silicon and ferrotungsten. Spiegeleisen is also covered by the prohibition.

As regards the exportation of iron pyrites to Switzerland, see Note 4 (*b*) on page 423.

Isonaphthol.
Jute and jute waste: yarns, tissus, manufactures of jute.
Kaolin, including potters' clays.
Kapok.
Kermes.
Kienol.
Kieserite.
Lacs of all kinds.
Lactates; lactophenine; lactose; lactic acid.
Lamps, lanterns, etc., of all kinds for signalling purposes, for searchlights, etc., electric lamps, their parts and accessories.
Lanoline.
Lard, bacon, etc. (*lardo strutto*).
Lead and its alloys in lumps, wire, ingots, sheets, tubes, powder, etc., wastes from lead smelting; lead ashes, ashes of tin and lead; manufactures of lead and articles with parts of lead.
Lead salts.
Leather (see Hides and skins); leather manufactures or articles in the composition of which leather enters, even in part.
Lenses, loose or mounted, for spectacles or for optical, physical, etc., instruments.
Leucoplaster.
Levulose.
Licopodium.
Lignorosine.
Ligroine.
Lime, slaked or quick, and hydraulic lime.
"Limonite" (brown iron oxide).
Linen yarns, tissues, manufactures; body linen (*biancheria*).
Lint or hurds of flax or hemp (*lisca*).
Linters.
Liqueurs.
Liquorice (roots and juice).
Litharge; lithopone.
Lithium and its salts.
Litmus.
Locomobiles; locomotives.
Lubricating mineral jellies; lubricating materials of any kind; lubricants of any kind and of whatever material composed, liquid, solid, in paste, or in powder; lubricating or insulating cords.
Lyes of all kinds.
Mace.
Machines for any use, their detached parts and accessories.
Magnesia alba, calcined or caustic.
Magnesite; magnesium.
Magnetite.

Magnets.
Malt, malt wastes; maltose.
Manganese; manganates; permanganates.
Manioc and tapioca.
Manna and mannite.
Manures, chemical.
Maps:—geographical, topographical, or marine maps (charts); maps and plans of any district within the territory of any belligerent or in the zone of military operations, on the scale of 1 to 250,000 or on any larger sclale, also reproductions of such plans or maps on any other scale, executed by means of photography or by other processes.
Margarine, animal or vegetable; margarine acid.
Marzipan.
Mastics, including shoemakers' cement.
Mats (*stoie*), and wares of matting; mats and nets of rope yarn (*baderne*).
Matches.
Meat:—venision and game; meat, fresh, frozen, smoked, salted, tinned, marinated or prepared or preserved in any other way; bacon; extract of meat.

As regards the exportation of certain kinds of meat to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 423.

Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations (including medicinal alcholates, etc., soaps tinctures); medicinal parts of plants, such as balsams, barks, flowers, fruits, leaves, roots, saps, woods, seeds.
Menthol.
Mercury; mercury salts (including bichromate of mercury.)
Methylaniline.
Mica; manufactures of mica or into the composition of which mica enters, even in part.
Micanite; manufactures of micanite or into the composition of which micanite enters, even in part.
Military equipment of any kind and of any material; clothing for troops; raw materials of all kinds for the manufacture of the forgoing.
Milk, fresh, sterilised, condensed, in powder, or prepared in any other way.
Mines, floating.
Miners' fuzes; miners' ropes.
Molasses; molasses waste.
Money (paper). (See also Coins).
Molybdenum; molybdenite.
Motor cars and motor-lorries, their parts and accessories (including chassis.)
Motor cycles, their parts and accessories.
Motor spirits.
Munitions of war (see under Arms, etc.); raw materials of all kinds for making munitions of war (projectiles, etc.).
Mustard; mustard seed.
Naphtha.
Naphthaline and its mixtures; naphthol; naphthalol; naphthylamine; naphtholate of bismuth.
Naval construction—materials of any kind for. (See also under Equipment.)
Needles, including hosiery needles.
Nickel and its alloys, and cubes, lumps, wire, sheets, tubes, and rods; manufactures of nickel and its alloys, and articles having parts of nickel or nickel alloys.
Nitrates; nitrites; nitric acid; nitrous acid.
Nitrazol.
Nitrobenzine; nitrocellulose; nitroglycerine; nitrated jute; nitronaphthaline; nitroprussiates.
Nosophene.
Nutrose (caseinate of sodium.)
Nux vomica and its preparations.
Oats.
Ochre.
Oils:—animal oils; carbolic oil; tar, resin, and mineral oils, light and heavy, crude, refined, and residues; bituminous or pitchy wastes from the distillation of mineral oils; essential oils derived from materials of which the export is prohibited; vegetable oils; acetone oil; aniline oil; colophany oil; cod-liver oil; paraffin oil and vaseline oil.
Oil dregs.
Oilseeds; meal of oilseeds.

Oleates.
Olein ; oleic acid.
Oligist.
Olive husks, even if ground.
Onions.
Opiates.
Opium and preparations thereof.
Ores, metallic, including mercury ore.
Orpiment.
Osmium.
Oxalates and bi-oxalates ; oxalic acid.
Oxides and bi-oxides.
Ozokerite.
Palladium.
Palmitine.
Paper money ; paper (*carta*) of all kinds, including paraffined papers, waxed papers, shaped paper for box manufacture, and photographic paper ; manufactures of paper.
Paraffin.
Paraldehyde.
Pastes of wheat (macaroni, vermicelli, etc.).

The Customs authorities have received instructions to grant export licenses for macaroni and other edible pastes for all Allied countries, the continent of America, and countries beyond the Suez Canal. Applications for licenses to export to countries bordering on the Central Empires must be submitted to the Ministry of Finance. [31-10-15.]

Peat ; bricks of peat.
Peel of oranges, of citrons, of lemons, and their varieties.
Pegamoid and similar products.
Pepper and pimento.
Pepsine.
Peptone (meat).
Peroxides, metallic ; peroxide of hydrogen (oxygenated water).
Petroleum ; bitominous or pitchy wastes from the distillation of mineral oils ; motor spirits, benzine (petrol) ; gasoline.
Phenates ; phenol ; phenic acid ; phenolphthaleine.
Phenylhydrazine.
Phosphates and phosphites ; phosphoric acid ; phosphides ; perphosphates ; pyrophosphates.
Phosphorus and its derivatives.
Photographic plates ; photographic paper.
Picrates ; picric acid.
Pigeons, alive or dead.
Pigs.
Pine wool ; pine fibre.
Pink salt.
"Pinna marina."
Pitch (*brai, pece*).
Platinum, crude, in sheets, wire, etc. ; manufactures of platinum, and articles with parts or accessories of platinum.
Platinum salts.
Policarpine.
Potassium, potash, caustic potash, and potash salts, including saline from the exhaustion of sugar beets.
NOTE.—The following potash salts are specified by name in the list—aluminate. antimoniate, bicarbonate, bichromate, bitartrate, carbonate, molybdate.
Potatoes.
Poultry, alive or dead ; wild and domestic ducks.
Powders for tempering metals.
Primings, ignition.
Products with basis of mineral oil, fat, soap, and fatty or lubricating substances.
Products of all kinds derived from materials of which the export is prohibited.
Projectiles of all kinds and their parts. (See also Munitions.)
Protargol.
Prussiates ; nitroprussiates.
Pyramidon and the like.
Pyridine.

Pyrites; ash of pyrites.
Pyrolignites; pyroligneous acid.
Pyrolites.
Pyrolusite (natural bioxide of manganese).
Pyroxylin.
Quinine, its salts and preparations; quinoline.
Rags of all kinds.
Railway and tramway cars and car bodies, their parts and accessories; portable railways, including "binari" and cars; railway and tramway materials of any kind.
Reagents for chemical and bacteriological use.
Realger.
Red lead; yellow lead (massicot); white lead.
Reflectors (parabolic) for searchlights and for scientific instruments.
Rennet.
Resins and resinous substances.
Resorcin and its derivatives.
Rhodium.
Rhubarb.
Rice and "risino."
Ropes (see Cardage, etc.); miner's ropes.
Rubber (caoutchouc) and its varieties; rubber (gomma elastica), crude, also regenerated rubber, and substitutes; balata; gutta-percha; rubber and gutta-percha waste; waste of rubbered cloth from which the rubber can be recovered: jellies, solutions, and other preparations containing rubber; manufactures of rubber or gutta-percha, and articles with parts of such materials; products of all kinds containing rubber and gutta-percha.
Ruthenium.
Rye and bearded rye.
Saccharine and its compounds; saccharates.
Sacks of all kinds and of any material.
Saddles and pack saddles and saddle-makers' wares; saddlebows.
Saffron; saffron flowers.
Salicylates; salicylic acid.
Salines.
Salophenol; salol.
Salvarsan and neo-salvarson.
Saltpetre.
Sands:—argentiferous, auriferous plumbiferous, and cupriferous sand; monazite sands.
Sanitary materials and articles, and medical instruments of any kind and of any materials.
Santonin and its preparations.
Scheelite.
Schist, bituminous.
Scrap, filings, dross, and clippings of steel, iron, cast iron, and any other metal, including precious metal.
Searchlights and their parts. (See also under Lamps, Reflectors).
Seeds—forage seeds, clover seeds, and field seeds in general; oilseeds; medicinal seeds; seeds for dyeing and tanning.
Selenium.
Semolina.
Serums and vaccines, curative, preventive, or diagnostic.
Sheep animals of the ovine species.
Ships, barques, boats, and craft of all kinds, even if destined for the navigation of rivers, lakes, or lagoons; floating docks.
Shoddy.
Silicon; silicates.
Silk and silk wares, the following, namely:—artificial silk; tussah silk, crude, spun, and woven: "roccadino" or "pettenuzzo," in the mass or combed; yarns of "roccadino" and "filaticcio"; tissues and manufactures of "roccadino" and "pettenuzzo."
Silver, crude, in powder, rods drawn into wire, rolled, beaten into leaves, etc.; manufactures of silver and articles with parts or accessories of silver.
Silver salts.
Silvine.
Sinews of oxen and other animals.

Sledges.
Smithsonite.
Soaps, common and perfumed, (solid and liquid); medicinal soaps; metallic soaps; wastes from the manufacture of soap.
Soda (sodium carbonate), natural or artificial; sodium; caustic soda; salts, *viz.*, arseniate, bicarbonate, bichromate borax, cocodylate. (See also Nutrose and under general headings for salts, such as Nitrates, Chlorates, etc.)
Solder containing copper and lead.
Soup squares.
Speiss.
Spermaceti.
Spices.
Spirits.
Spodium.
Starch of any material, ordinary or fine qualities, in paste, roasted, or prepared in any way; starch wastes and wastes from the manufacture of starch; weavers' starch; dextrine.
Stearine, animal and vegetable; stearic acid.
Steel (see under Iron).
Stomachs of fish, of oxen, calves, etc.
Storax.
Stovain.
Straw; manufactures of raw, including hats.
Strontianite; strontium salts.
Stucco.
Styline.
Sugar of any kind; sugared goods (products containing sugar).
Sulphates, bisulphates; persulphates; sulphites; bisulphites; sulphides (including carbon sulphide); bisulphides.
Sulphocyanides; sulphophenates; sulphoricinates.
Sulphonal.
Sulphur; sulphur ore.

In general no difficulty will be placed in the way of sulphur being exported from Sicily to the United Kingdom.

Sulphuric acid and sulphuric anhydride; sulphurous acid and sulphurous anhydride.
Sumach.
Superphosphate of lime.
Sweetmeats (medical and other).
Syrups.
Talc in lumps and in powder.
Tallow, animal and vegetable.
Tannalbine; tannigene.
Tannin, tannic acid; tannates; tanning extracts, liquid or solid; tanning materials of all kinds. (For parts of plants for use in tanning see under Dyeing materials.)

It is possible that the Italian Government may shortly be able to allow a little tanning extract to be exported to Allied countries. [13-11-15.]

As regards the export of oak bark and tanning extracts to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 (*b*) on page 423.

Tapioca and manioc.
Tar.
Tarpaulins (for covering goods or carts).
Tartar; tartar wastes; cream of tartar; tartrates; tartaric acid.
Tea; Paraguay tea.
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and cables (see under Apparatus and Cables).
Tellurim.
Terpine.
Tetronal.
Thallium.
Theobromine.
Thymal (thymic acid) and its preparations.
Tin in lumps, ingots, sheets, wire, tubes, etc.; manufactures of tin and its alloys, and articles with parts of tin or its alloys.
Tin ashes; calcined tin; stannous preparations; tin salts; stannates; tetrachloride of tin.
Tinplate and wares thereof (see under Iron).

Tissues of any textile material for making airships or balloons.
Titanium.
Tobacco in leaves, oriental and native (Italian); oriental seeds.
Toluol and mixtures of toluol, derived from tar, from petroleum, or by any other process.
Tomatoes, fresh, dried, in brine, or prepared or preserved in any way.
Torpedoes.
Tow (*capecchio*); tow (*stoppa*) of hemp or flax.
Transmission belts.
Trional.
Trioxymethylene.
Tropon.
Trucks (iron) for transporting goods, even if intended to run on rails; locomotive trucks and waggons.
Tungsten; manufactures of tungsten, including filaments for electric lamps.
Tungstates.
Turpentine, natural, artificial, and derivatives; turpentine oil (*acqua ragia*).
Tyres for vehicles.
Uranium.
Urea and its compounds; urethane.
Urotropin and its preparations.
Valerianates; valerianic acid.
Valonea.
Vanadium.
Varnishes.
Vaseline, natural, and artificial.
Vegetable ivory.
Vegetables, and kitchen garden produce, fresh, dried, or preserved in any way.
Vehicles of all kinds, and parts thereof (including tyres).
Velocipedes ("marine," for roads, or for railways), their parts and accessories.
Vermilion, natural and artificial.
Vermouth.
Veronal.
Vinegar.
Vioform.
Vitriols:—white vitriol; Salzburg vitriol; green vitriol.
Wadding of cellulose, wool, hair, horsehair, etc.
Wastes from the distillation of cereals or of turpentine; wastes from the manufacture of beer; wastes from the manufacture of nitric acid with sodium nitrate, or from the manufacture of sulphuric acid; wastes from the working of metals and of metal wares; wastes from exhausted tannic juices.
Water, oxygenised (peroxide of hydrogen; glycerine water; medicinal waters.
Waxes:—Carnauba wax, mineral wax (ceresine, ozokerite, etc.), paraffin, and vegetable wax.
Wheat and spelt.
White lead, red oxide of lead, and yellow lead; baryta white; bismuth white zinc white.
Wine; wine lees.
Wolframite.
Wood ashes; wood wool; firewood; building and working wood, including wood specially adapted for aeronautical construction; medicinal woods; woods for dyeing and tanning; manufactures of wood and articles with wooden parts.

A notice has been published to the effect that no exceptions will in future be allowed from the prohibition of the exportation of wood (in general and of combustible material of all sorts. [3-12-15.]

Wood pulp; wastes from the manufacture of wood pulp by the sulphate process.
Wool, unwashed, washed dyed; flock wool and hair; shoddy; wool wastes; yarns, tissues, and manufactures of wool.
Wulfenite.
Xeroform.
Xylol.
Yarns (see under the respective textile materials).
Yeasts of all kinds.
Zinc in lumps, plates, ingots, wire, tubes, etc.; manufactures of zinc and articles with parts of zinc.
Zinc ashes; zinc white.
Zirconium.